



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

either prepared locally as colloidal silver or as electrargol by subcutaneous or intravenous injections, if there are no complications, have also been tried, and it would appear that this treatment gives very good results. Vaccine treatment was not tried here at all."

---

## COMMON TOWELS.

### COURT CONSTRUES LAWS PROHIBITING USE IN PUBLIC PLACES.

The need for exercising great care in drawing up legislation is well illustrated by a recent decision <sup>1</sup> of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia. Two acts <sup>2</sup> passed by the Virginia Legislature in 1916 prohibited the placing, keeping, or use of common towels in any public lavatory. The accused was the manager of an office building, which was rented to different individuals. On each floor was a lavatory which was kept locked and was only for the use of the tenants of the building. In a prosecution for an alleged violation of the acts referred to the court decided in favor of the accused, holding that the lavatories were not public lavatories.

The court said:

The gravamen of the offense is that the lavatory in which the towel is used in common shall be a public lavatory, which can not be affirmed of lavatories installed in an office building owned by a private individual for the convenience of tenants of the building, which are kept locked so that no one can enter them except tenants of the building, which tenants were furnished with keys by the accused. A public lavatory, on the other hand, is one that is open to all who may choose to use it; as, for example, lavatories in railway trains or steamboats, which are provided and kept open for the use and convenience of all of the public who travel thereon, or in buildings to which the public generally have a right to resort, and which are equipped with open lavatories for their use.

---

## EPIDEMIC INFLUENZA.

### PREVALENCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Telegraphic reports for the week ended March 8, 1919, indicate little change in the prevalence of influenza in the United States.

The officer in charge of the civil sanitary zone around Camp Zachary Taylor reports 1,118 cases of influenza during the week, 761 of which were in Louisville, Ky. (See p. 519.) During the week ended March 1, 784 cases were reported from this zone.

As compared with the preceding week, increases in the number of cases were reported by the State health officers of Arkansas, California, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, and Vermont. Decreases were reported from Alabama, Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, and Virginia. (See p. 515.)

---

<sup>1</sup> *Irvine v. Commonwealth*, 97 S. E., 769.

<sup>2</sup> Reprint 406 from Pub. Health Repts., p. 201, chs. 160, 278.